

*March, 1909.*

March 1. Minimum  $-2.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., maximum  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . During the night snow fell abundantly, and this continued during part of the morning, when a layer of firm crackling snow covered the ground to a depth of about  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches. The snow was very compact and adherent undergoing little diminution of volume under pressure and reducing to a hard, solid mass. Special care was taken in cutting the pieces.

	1st Piece.	2d Piece.	3d Piece.
Volume.....	2,644.5 cm <sup>3</sup> .	2,809 cm <sup>3</sup> .	2,798 cm <sup>3</sup> .
Weight.....	168.8 gm.	172.8 gm.	164.4 gm.
Specific gravity.	0.0638	0.0616	0.0587

Specific gravity, average, 0.0614, say 0.061, with a maximum error of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

March 2-3. After a very cold night (minimum  $-6.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) it thawed slightly (maximum  $2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) and the wind became southerly, but at night more snow fell, and on the morning of March 3 (minimum  $-1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) everything was again covered with a layer,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches thick, of snow formed of small grains closely packed, adhering firmly together under pressure with a fair reduction in volume.

The ordinary method of securing a block of snow from the roof failed owing to the fact that the snow adhered to the tools so that small parts of the block always remained on the tools.

A tin box was therefore used, being laid squarely on the flat roof, bottom uppermost, the surrounding snow being then cleared and the imprisoned snow collected.

	Volume.	Weight.	Specific gravity.
1st Piece.....	1,618 cm <sup>3</sup> .	106.65 gm.	0.0659
2d Piece.....	1,618 cm <sup>3</sup> .	132.70 gm.	0.0819
3d Piece.....	1,618 cm <sup>3</sup> .	109.30 gm.	0.0675
4th Piece.....	1,618 cm <sup>3</sup> .	128.55 gm.	0.0795
Mean.....			0.0737

Specific gravity 0.074, with a maximum error of 11 per cent. This method does not seem as accurate as the method of cutting rectangular blocks.

*Remark.* The least specific gravity found was 0.013 for very light fluffy spicules of ice. The greatest specific gravity found (excluding the cases where the ice had begun melting) was 0.169, for closely packed round grains about 1 millimeter in diameter.

**WEATHER BUREAU MEN AS EDUCATORS.**

S. S. Bassler, Local Forecaster, Cincinnati, Ohio, read a paper on the Weather Bureau and its work, on March 16 before the Hyde Park Business Men's Club.

M. E. Blystone, Local Forecaster, Providence, R. I., lectured on the Weather Bureau and its work on March 9 and 30 before the Men's Club of two local churches.

George M. Chappel, Section Director, Des Moines, Iowa, reports that on March 25 he gave a lecture on the work and usefulness of the Weather Bureau, before students of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; on March 24 students from the High School at Valley Junction, Iowa, visited the Local Office at Des Moines.

C. H. Eshleman, Observer, Grand Haven, Mich., reports that students from the Ottawa County Normal School visited the Grand Haven office on March 18 and 19, when he gave an hour's instruction on the development and movements of storms, and on the work of the Weather Bureau.

W. D. Fuller, Observer, Los Angeles, Cal., reports that the local office was visited on March 8 by a class from the State Normal School; and on the 10th by a class from the Yale School for boys.

R. T. Lindley, Observer, Asheville, N. C., reports an increasing interest, on the part of the local public, in the work of the Weather Bureau. He also reports that he has been asked to give daily instructions at the Biltmore Forestry School, Dr. C. A. Schenck, director. Recently the members of this school

visited the Asheville office; as did also the class in physical geography from a local private school.

A. G. McAdie, Professor and District Forecaster, San Francisco, Cal., reports that on March 31 he delivered a lecture at Mount Tamalpais before 200 members of the Public School Teachers' Institute of Marin County.

Eric R. Miller, Local Forecaster, Madison, Wis., reports that on March 12 he addressed the Engineering Society and Club of the University of Wisconsin, on "The relation of the U. S. Weather Bureau to the engineer." On the 17th he addressed the class in hydrology, speaking on the scope of meteorology and climatology.

A. H. Thiessen, Section Director, Raleigh, N. C., reports that on March 8 his office was visited by a class in physics from the local Baptist University (for women). He also reports that the authorities of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College have granted him \$25 for the purchase of lantern slides needed in his course to seniors in agriculture and others.

W. W. Thomas, Assistant Observer, Lewiston, Idaho, gave an informal talk on the work of the Weather Bureau, to students of the Lewiston State Normal School on March 24. After the talk his audience visited the local office where the workings of the service were explained and illustrated.—*C. A., jr.*

**CHANGES IN THE MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.**

The following are the latest orders concerning the changes in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WEATHER BUREAU,

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1909.

1. With the view to better meeting the requirements of the public services under control of the United States Weather Bureau and the associated bureaus named in Instructions No. 76, 1908, the system of compiling and publishing meteorological data by the Weather Bureau is hereby modified so that, beginning with July 1, 1909, such data will be grouped according to natural topographic districts and published in a consolidated and unified form.

2. For this purpose the United States has been divided into twelve climatological districts conforming to its twelve principal drainage areas, outlined on the accompanying map (Chart IX). This scheme of division has been adopted as affording the best system of territorial units for the compilation and discussion of climatological data and has been agreed to by the associated bureaus. For these reasons the districts adopted will be adhered to as far as practicable in matters of administration, in the publication of correlated observations, and in the distribution of meteorological data, especially as affecting agriculture, transportation, irrigation, forestry, and engineering. In these lines of work each large district will be under the supervision of a selected division director, but in the supervision of substations and in the collection of observations section directors will continue their present duties within their respective States.

3. The publication of the monthly section reports of the climatological service, except those for Iowa, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, will be discontinued with the issue for June, 1909.

4. Beginning with the issue for July, 1909, the Monthly Weather Review will be devoted exclusively to the publication and discussion of climatological, river, and forecast data. Special articles of a scientific nature, but not strictly climatological, will be published in the Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory or in separate form. The editing of the Review will be under the general supervision of the Chief of the Climatological Division, in collaboration with the twelve directors in charge of the climatological districts, who will be designated division editors. The Review will contain twelve sections de-